

APPENDIX.

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BROTHER PHILIP PATTE.

COADJUTOR.

Massacred at Madagascar, March 4, 1664.

Brother Philip Patte, companion of the labors and martyrdom of Rev. Nicholas Etienne, was born at Vigny, diocese of Rouen; he was received into the Congregation at Paris, and there, made his vows, April 16, 1658. He was an excellent surgeon. Desire for the salvation of souls, led him to abandon the world and enter the Congregation of the Mission. And, when, in 1659, St. Vincent organized a band of Missionaries for Madagascar, Brother Patte begged to be admitted among their number, the Saint granted him this favor.

With Father Etienne, he narrowly escaped perishing by shipwreck at the mouth of the river Bordeaux. He again embarked for the great African Island, in 1664. "During the voyage," wrote Father Etienne, "we confided the sick to Brother Patte, who, as well as the Priests, visited them twice a day."

He was told to persuade them, when they sought relief from their pains, to approach the Sacrament of Penance, before applying remedies, that GOD might impart His blessing to these medicines. The majority followed his advice. So well did this good brother fulfil his duty in their regard, that he was loved by all, great and lowly, Huguenots, as well as Catholics. And, I doubt not that GOD sent him on that vessel for the good and relief of all on board, so long as we had to remain. For, on our side, there was only one patient, a young medical student, who was for a considerable time very ill.

"We may judge, thereby, said Father Etienne, how great were his labors; not only in attending to us, but, for having been during the greater part of the voyage, surrounded by from twenty to twenty-five patients, without

losing one. I believe that this favor, quite extraordinary in long voyages, was granted him by GOD in recompense of his assiduous care and great charity.

The vessel was shipwrecked on the coast of the Cape of Good Hope. When all had landed, Brother Patte, rendered, with great humility, to the Missionaries services that could only be equalled by his remarkable skill. He was, by turn, cook, surgeon, and an excellent huntsman.

As we could not obtain food without great difficulty, relates Father Etienne, we were compelled to send Brother Patte and the lieutenant of our vessel out hunting. GOD so blessed their efforts; that they supplied us with more than we could eat. By this means we lived well.

“Brother Patte attended to the washing and the cooking, excepting on two days in the week. He endeavored to combine the offices of Martha and Mary. He was faithful to the practice of the Rules, made every month one day’s retreat, and often begged to be told of his faults. Every Friday, he humbled himself by begging a penance for his failures, he did the same whenever he made repetition of mental prayer.

This good brother also turned his knowledge of surgery to advantage. One of Father Etienne’s companions suffered greatly from an enormous tumor which had formed at Mount Libanus. His sufferings were terrible. Brother Patte effected his cure. The good brother’s reputation daily increased. In the many diseases peculiar to that country, the Dutch surgeons consulted him, said Father Etienne. The Governor and his wife had more confidence in him than in any one else.

Returning to France on a vessel from Amsterdam, he brought back with him, Missionaries to Madagascar, in 1664. The companion of all their labors, he shared Father Etienne’s martyrdom.

He accompanied the latter, in the visit he paid Dian

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Manangue, the Malagassy chief who conspired to kill the Missionaries. Manangue poured poison into the food prepared for his guests; and Brother Patte being seized shortly afterwards with convulsions, expired in great agony. This occurrence we related in a former number.

Brother Patte had already secured appreciation in that far off land, where he spent strength, devotedness, and his knowledge of the surgical art, in an admirable manner for GOD's glory, and in works of charity for his neighbor. Finally, he sacrificed life itself for the salvation of their souls.—*Mem. Congregation of the Mission. Madagascar.*

BENEFACTORS.

His Holiness, Pope Clement IX., during his short Pontificate, having entrusted the examination of the *Constitutiones Selectæ* of the Company to a Congregation of Cardinals specially appointed for that purpose, approved them. His Holiness, Pope Clement X., published this approbation by the Brief: *Ex injuncto nobis* June 2, 1670. These Selected Constitutions regulated the details of the organization and of the workings of the whole Congregation; sanctioned by pontifical authority they form a law that governs said Congregation. (*Acta apostolica*, p. 33.)

LOUIS ABELLY, Bishop of Rodez, rendered a signal service to St. Vincent's family by publishing the life of its Holy Founder. It were impossible to find a more reliable author, as he, himself, had lived at St. Lazare's with the Saint whom he loved and had leisure to study. His book, compiled from memoirs, furnished by St. Vincent's spiritual family, and authorized persons, was revised by ocular witnesses. It bears the seal of that piety and unction characterizing all his other works and making of this a book universally adapted to Christian souls, and a treasure to the Children of St. Vincent. After resigning the See of

Rodez, the pious Abelly came to receive hospitality at St. Lazare's: he proved himself a most amiable man, one endowed with noblest qualities. He was particularly fond of the young students of this House. To his liberality, they owed the country-seat situated at Pantin, near Paris, whither they, from time to time, retired to rest from their labors. Abelly died, October 4, 1691, and was buried at S. Lazare's, in the Chapel of the Holy Angels.

His Eminence, Cardinal Joseph Marie DURAZZO. He was a special benefactor of the Congregation. We may easily judge of this, by the following lines from the pen of Father Alm  ras, in which he notifies the whole Congregation of the death of the illustrious Prelate, who departed this life, in July, 1667:

“Cardinal DURAZZO, whose virtues and merits I can best express to you in one word, that is, by saying that he was a Saint, was the principal Founder of our House at Genoa, the Benefactor of our establishment at Rome, the Father and Protector of our Congregation in Italy, who always manifested unparalleled affection for our works. He died at Rome last month. In death, as in life, he always proved his regard for us. By his will he befriended our House at Rome, also our House which is to be established in Corsica (at Bastia), all which call for most grateful remembrance in our prayers and good works. I beg the prayers of all in your establishment for the repose of his soul, and of each Priest, three Masses for the same intention; one as soon as possible, the others when convenient. And I beg those who are obliged to fulfil a Mass of obligation prior to offering Mass for the Cardinal, to apply to his soul the second intention, I beg also of all the Brothers, one Communion, and one Rosary for this intention.

His Eminence, Cardinal BONA, celebrated for his erudition and piety, manifested great interest in the Congrega-

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tion. He testified his approval of the vows as they are pronounced in the Company. Every year, he gave the surplus of his revenues to the House of our French Missionaries at Rome, to them he transferred an inheritance left him by one of his friends; and, at his death he bequeathed to them part of his furniture. He departed this life, November 1, 1669.

John Baptist BALSAMO, a Neapolitan nobleman, edified by the labors of the Priests of the Mission, gave them a farm and rendered them other important assistance to help their establishment in Naples. He himself became a priest and retired to the House of the Priests of the Mission at Naples. Upon his death-bed, according to a promise made him, he was received into the Congregation and made his vows. Thus, he died, a Priest of the Mission, in 1678.

The Abbé Peter CHOMEL, of Lyons, was first Counsellor in Parliament, afterwards a priest. He was a man of remarkable piety. He had been a disciple of St. Vincent at the House des Bons Enfants: and he always preserved a religious respect and filial affection for this Father of the Missionaries and his Congregation. He helped to found a House of our Congregation at Lyons, offering a considerable sum of money, without requiring any return from the Priests of the Mission, not even a Mass. Provided they fulfilled their duties in that place, he felt that he had rendered a great service to his native city. He interested himself in a great number of establishments directed by the Priests of the Mission. Every year he drew from his patrimony the sum of six hundred livres for the maintenance of poor students of the Seminary at Troyes. He contributed very generously to our other establishments at Annecy, Angers, and Saint Flour. He became Vicar General and official of this last named diocese.

HOUSES FOUNDED

DURING THE GENERALSHIP OF V. REV. R. ALMERAS, C. M.

AND NAMES OF THE SUPERIORS OF EACH HOUSE. (1)

27. METZ (SAINT-ANNE). 1661.—*Meten. (Sanctæ-Annæ).*

In the year 1661, June 2nd, Mgr. Henry de Bourbon, Bishop of Metz, established the Priests of the Congregation of the Mission, Directors of his Seminary in perpetuity, with the power of giving Missions throughout his diocese, under his authority. This establishment was confirmed by letters-patent from the King, given at Fontainebleau in said month of June, 1661, verified at the Parliament of Metz, on the 4th of August, following.

May 30, 1663, the Queen-Mother made a contract of foundation in presence of Gossuin and Mousnier, notaries of the Castle of Paris, by which contract she provided that eight Priests and four Brothers of the Congregation of the Mission would conduct the Seminary at Metz and give Missions throughout the diocese. She, at first, gave the sum of sixty thousand livres, the half of which was to purchase and furnish a House; the other half to be employed in purchasing real estate or revenue funds. By this means was acquired the estate of Voisage and a farm at Dornost. The Queen, realizing that the revenue from this would not suffice for the maintenance of eight Priests and four Brothers, assigned them under the same contract, thirty-six hundred livres of rents in perpetuity upon the estate of Châteaurenauld—which the King had bequeathed her—payable by the farmers or receivers of said estate at Paris, upon claim of the Superior of Metz—in two instalments; namely, at Christmas and on the Feast of St. John the Baptist. The Queen by this foundation requires the Congregation to maintain actually, and in perpetuity, the above named number of Priests and Brothers in said establishment at Metz and that the terms of this foundation be mentioned in the book of Martyrology of said House, and inscribed in substance, upon a tablet of copper, bronze, or marble, placed wherever she would designate in the church or

1 See similar list of houses founded by St. Vincent, *Notices*, 1st, series Vol. 1, page 510 and Vol. III, p. 219.

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chapel. Said foundation was accepted by Father Alméras.

The King confirmed this foundation, and the assignment of thirty-six hundred livres from the domain of Châteaurenauld by his letters-patent, given at Paris, in the month of February, 1664; by which he declares the Mission House at Metz, to be a royal foundation; he acknowledges himself its founder, together with the Queen-mother; and, that he desires that all differences and suits of the Missionaries of that House be pleaded very earnestly in the grand chamber of Parliament, at Metz—without liberty of transfer.

Said letters were verified, April 22, 1664, in the Account-Chamber, under condition that for the payment of stipulated rent, said Missionaries would be furnished with a certificate from the Grand Vicar of Mgr. the Bishop of Metz, as to the manner in which they shall have fulfilled the duties imposed by said foundation.

June 7, 1695, Mgr. George d'Aubusson de la Feuillade, Archbishop of Embrun, bishop of Metz, endowed a ninth Priest to aid the others in the functions of the Seminary and of the Missions. He gave six thousand livres to be employed, in perpetuity, as a permanent fund, and an annual revenue of three hundred livres, on condition that the Priests of said establishment should bind themselves to offer once a month, one Mass in their church, for the repose of his soul; and that this obligation should be recorded upon a marble tablet, to be placed on the Gospel side of the church. Father Lefort, Superior of the Seminary, applied to Father Jolly for authority to sign the contract which was drawn up said day and year by Champion and Mamiel, notaries at Metz.

SUPERIORS OF THE HOUSES AT METZ, SAINT ANNE.

Nicholas de Monchy, 1661.	William Talvatz, 1730.
Nicholas Talec, 1664.	John Corneli, 1730.
Francis Dupuich, 1671.	Charles Macé, 1754.
Antony Parisy, 1676.	Joseph Blanchet, 1754.
Francis Chevremont, 1685.	John A. Labouré, 1758.
Francis Lefort, 1688.	John W. Theobald, 1776.
Gabriel Bessière, 1701.	Claude F. Bonnet, 1781.
William Doucet, 1703.	Anthony Sar, Oct. 17, 1786.

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28 FONTAINEBLEAU. 1661.—*Fons Bellaqueus.*

The King appointed Priests of the Congregation of the Mission, to the number of ten, at Fontainebleau, in 1661, and gave them the new parish that he had erected and which was aggregated to them by Mgr. Louis Henry de Gondrin, Archbishop of Sens, who took this parish from that of Avon, November 23, 1661. The King endowed said Missionaries with an annuity, payable quarterly from the salt tax of Paris, and gave them as a residence, the Palace of Martigny. All upon condition that ten Priests should there be maintained, in perpetuity, one of whom be pastor removable at the will of the Superior General, and that they would give Missions in neighboring places. The letters-patent, date from 1663.

Mgr. the Archbishop of Sens regulated the limits of this new benefice and regulated, likewise, the indemnity due to the Mathurins for the separation of Fontainebleau from Avon, by eight hundred livres a year. But the King, by his letters-patent of March 1668, and by a decree of the Council of August 2, 1666, raised this indemnity to eleven hundred livres a year. The honorary rights of the Mathurins in the Parish of Fontainebleau are likewise regulated by Mgr. the Archbishop of Sens, and the regulation is confirmed by letters-patent, issued during the month of March, 1668.

August 30, 1700, Messrs. John Baptist Renoux, and Noël Passe, Priests of our Congregation gave four thousand five hundred livres for the endowment of an eleventh Priest. The revenue from endowments settled upon the Chapel of Charity for women at Fontainebleau should supply for and furnish the rest. There is but one act under private seal in the possession of Father Pierron and his Rev. Assistants.

SUPERIORS OF THE HOUSE OF FONTAINEBLEAU.

Anthony Durand, 1661.

Louis Laudin, 1670.

Maurice Faure, 1690.

Martin de Vaquez, 1697.

Maurice Faure, 1711.

Etienne Bouret, 1730.

Lazare J. Buisson, 1745.

Francis Valliton, 1749.

Alexis le Roux, 1754.

Charles Macé, 1756.

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. John Jomard, John Baptist Crossard,	C. Etienne Meynier 1760. John Chaalon, 1773. Bruno Dayo, 1777.
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29. AMIENS. 1662—*Ambianen*.

March 14, 1662. Mgr. Francis Faure, Bishop of Amiens, united his Seminary, in perpetuity, to the Congregation of the Mission, Father Alméras accepted it. The act of union does not specify the number of Priests to be there maintained. Said Lord Bishop, by an Act drawn up in presence of Lamothe and Mounier, notaries of the castle, on the nineteenth of said month and year, gave for maintenance of the Directors of the Seminary, the present and future revenues of the same Seminary, and a large house, garden and dependencies, situated at Amiens, St. Michael's Street, which belonged to him, on condition. 1: Of conducting said Seminary. 2: Of giving Missions, when and where, he would judge proper; 3: That the House of St. Lazare pay 28 116, l. 17s. 9 d. for which it would be reimbursed from the property of said Seminary, and upon which the Missionaries at Amiens should pay the interest until entire liquidation of amount due. This establishment was confirmed by letters-patent of the King, in 1675; verified in the Parliament of Paris, June 12, same year.

May 20, 1669, Mgr. Etienne Moreau, Bishop of Arras, united to the Seminary and House of the Mission at Amiens, the Priory of St. Leger de Lucieux, order of St. Benedict, situated in the diocese of Arras, with all its rights and revenues; on condition: 1. of satisfying all claims against said Priory: among others of paying the Bishop of Arras, annually, 12 livres for a claim held by him: 2. to receive into the Seminary of Amiens those whom the Bishop would send thither, and whose board he would pay. The King confirmed this union, in 1679.

January 22, 1666, Father Peter Joli, pastor of Saveuse, founded three Missions to be given at intervals of eight years; namely: one at Saveuse, the second at Dumais, and the third, wherever the Missionaries would think fit. For this foundation, he gave 1000 livres, the interest of which he reserved to himself for the term of his life. The deed was drawn up by Daix, notary at Amiens.

February 1, 1676, in presence of the same notary, Rev. Anthony Piquet, Canon of the Cathedral, gave 6000 livres, the interest on which he reserved to himself for ten years; and, upon condition that after the space of ten years, said interest would be preserved to make of it and the principal, a fund of 10,000 livres as a foundation for a Missionary Priest, to give a Mission once every twelve years, at Quen, and the other years, one in a village depending on the Chapter; that two Missionaries would inquire of said Chapter, their pleasure as to the choice. These Missions should last one month and be served by three Priests.

December 1697, in presence of Louette, notary at Amiens, Mgr. Henry Feideau de Brou, Bishop of Amiens, gave 351 l. 16s. 8d. annuity, and Rev. Alexander Scellier de Riencourt, Dean of the Cathedral, gave 83 livres, 6s. 8d. from the clergy of said diocese as endowment for a Priest of the Mission at 400 livres yearly, to give Missions; and the surplus to be given to the poor in one of the places named in the contract for a Mission every twelfth year. Accepted by Rev. Father Pierron, Superior General.

July 23, 1706. Rev. Nicholas Perdu, pastor of Aignères, bequeathed to the Missionaries of Amiens, purchases he had made at La Ferrière and which yielded, annually, 15 measures of wheat and 7 livres in money, as a foundation for two Missions every twelfth year; the one at Aignères and the other, at La Ferrière.

April 10, 1704, Mgr. Henry Feideau de Brou, Bishop of Amiens—united to the Mission House at Amiens, the Priory of Saint Christopher de Mareuil, of which the Abbé Brisacier was titular but resigned, reserving to himself the revenue during his life-time, upon condition: 1. That after his death they would fulfil his duties, especially performing, the entire offices of Festivals and Sundays, including Matins, High Mass, and Vespers. Add to the number of Priests of said Seminary two Priests and one Brother to give Missions, above all and, by preference, every ten years in the parishes of Mareuil, Huchenneville, Epaigne, Omabvre and other places wherein are situated the property of said Priory;—said Missions to be given, even oftener, if the Bishop judge proper. The King confirmed this union in 1704.

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August 28, 1712, Rev. Alexander Le Sellier, of Rien-court Dean of the cathedral, gave five thousand livres for the appointment of a Brother for the Missions. There was only one note under private seal.

February 24, 1714, Rev. Charles Moreau, Canon of the Cathedral gave 19 200 livres, on condition: 1. that it be spent in the purchase of arable lands; 2. That a pension of 800 livres a year be paid him, quarterly, for the term of his life; 3. If he died before enjoying the revenue of the said Priory of St. Christopher of Mareuil, this pension of 800 livres should be employed: one half in maintaining another Priest for the Missions the other half for the retreats of country curés; the remainder of the revenue to be given in alms to parishes depending upon the Chapter; 4. That after his decease, and that of Mr. Brisacier, two more Priests be maintained, in perpetuity, to form a second band for the Missions of Amiens, with the two founded by the union with the said Priory; 5, That at his decease, and upon anniversaries, in perpetuity, the two Priests of this foundation shall say three Masses for the repose of his soul; 6. That every ten years, at least, beginning one year from his demise, a Mission be given, for a month, at Boves, Thory, Costenchy, Saintz, Flachy, and Tinacourt, or the Mission may last six weeks on account of that large parish: 7 That the Superiors of said Priests of the Mission, be charged, in perpetuity, with the superintendence of the School-mistresses of Charity established at Boves, Costenchy, Thory, Saintz and Tinacourt, whom he can dismiss at pleasure and to whom pensions shall be paid, only subject to his order. Said pensions to be paid upon seven hundred and fifty livres by him drawn upon the General Hospital at Amiens. The balance remaining, to be employed in teaching a trade to some orphan boys of these villages whom said Superiors shall select. This agreement is under private seal and ratified by Very Rev. Father Bonnet.

March 15, 1715 Father Cosmas Joseph Duliège, by a note under private seal, gave fifty livres, perpetual rent, and not redeemable upon his house at Amiens, for the foundation of a Mission at Gamaches (of which town he is Captain and high Bailiff) every eight years; to begin in 1716.

SUPERIORS OF THE HOUSE OF AMIENS.

Nicholas Guillot, 1662.
 Gabriel Laudin, 1667.
 Toussaint Teroude, 1670.
 Louis Tillot, 1675.
 William Duvaucel, 1687.
 Francis Watel, 1689.
 John Germain, 1703.

Joseph Du Bigor, 1730
 Louis Desprez, 1737.
 Claude A. Ravidal, 1752.
 Francis F. Brunet, 1769.
 Louis LeBail, 1772.
 Edward Ferrir, 1774.
 Louis J. Le Maire, 1788.

30. NOYON. 1662.—*Noviodunen.*

Mgr. Francis de Clermont, Bishop of Noyon, established as perpetual Directors of his Seminary, Priests of the Congregation of the Mission, to the number of three, and two Brothers; or, two priests and a cleric. He gave them for maintenance and lodging: 1. The house formerly occupied as a Seminary, subject to one hundred and eleven livres of rent, to be paid to Mr. de Fleceles, Counsellor, and seventy-five livres of rent due to the Abbé and religious of Orecam; 2. The fees and lands of Categny, producing 80 measures of wheat; 3. The Chapel of Biache, near Peronne, bringing 56 measures of wheat, and 24 measures of oats, with the obligation, on said priests, of saying the Masses and fulfilling the duties assigned. 4. The use of 2000 livres from the benefices of said diocese; 5. All that had been given, bequeathed to, and added, up to that time, to said Seminary.

This deed was drawn up in the episcopal palace of Noyon, December 24, 1662, accepted by Very Rev. Father Alméras, Superior General of said Congregation, Jan. 2, 1663, and confirmed by letters-patent from the King, given at Versailles in December, 1682, recorded in Parliament December 19, 1682, and, in the Chamber of Accounts, August 9, 1695.

Rev. James Soly, Canon of the Cathedral at Noyon, by his will, under date, September 9, 1664, in presence of Goulouzet, notary of Noyon, bequeathed to the said Seminary, 300 livres of rent to be drawn from amount due to himself from the Hotel Dieu, in Paris: to be employed in the maintenance of a fourth priest, on condition of his giving annually a ten days' Mission in a parish of said

diocese, and of saying three low Masses a week, in perpetuity, namely; Sundays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

January 28, 1647, Rev. Louis de Montigny, Canon of Noyon, by will, devised the estate and fee of Catigny, producing yearly, 11 measures of grain, to establish one Mission a year, or, at least one every two years, as ordered July 29, by his uncle, Rev. Father de Montigny, Priest of the Oratory.

June 1, 1672, Rev. Peter Turpin, Priest of the Congregation of the Mission, by deed drawn up at Mans by Loyseau, notary, founded a Mission to be held every nine years, in perpetuity, at Roye, his native place, by Priests of the Mission, at Noyon, by means of an annual rent on his house at Roye.

SUPERIORS OF THE HOUSE OF NOYON.

James Eveillard, 1662.

Joseph I. de Marthe, 1668.

Andrew Ruffé, 1674.

Denis Regnard, 1680.

Julian Duval, 1681.

Charles Dormont, 1682.

Peter Casimir Deces, 1690.

Charles Dormont, 1695.

Peter Casimir Deces, 1695.

Gerard Du Barry, 1698.

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James Bernard, 1730.

Francis Armand, 1731.

William Veschambes, 1733.

Louis Bethencourt, 1744.

Peter Francis Ansart, 1748.

Alexis Pertuisot, 1753.

Sébastien Le Noble, 1763.

Claude J. Chilippot, 1766.

Bruno Fontaine, 1788.

31. SAINT-BRIEUC. 1667.—*Briocen.*

Mgr. Denis de la Barde, Bishop of Saint-Brieuc, made a contract with V. Rev. Father Alméras, at Paris, March 10, 1666, by which he appointed the Priests of the Congregation of the Mission, perpetual Directors of his Seminary. It was stipulated that said Seminary should be supplied, in perpetuity, with three Priests and two Brothers, on condition of an annual salary of sixteen hundred livres. They were not, however, called for, until some time afterwards.

In 1673, they were installed in said Seminary. Said Lord Bishop is the founder; and expressly reserved to himself and his heirs, the descendants of his brother, the title of founders, and all honorary rights, to the exclusion of any one else soever.

Mgr. Hardouin Fortin de la Hoguette, Bishop of Saint Briec, added in perpetuity, for said Missionaries, in 1677, a pension of 700 livres or five benefices in his diocese: in virtue of letters-patent from the King, received at the Parliament of Rennes.

July 21, 1677, he made over to said Missionaries, three chapels; all three together, bringing annually two hundred, thirty livres. And Mgr. Louis Marcel de Coetlogon, Bishop of said Saint-Briec, in 1697, added three others bringing altogether two hundred, fourteen livres, the whole, on condition of meeting all charges, present and future.

February, 1699, the King confirmed these annexations of chapels, the erection of said Seminary and the establishment of the Priests of the Congregation of the Mission, by his letters-patent, verified at the Parliament of Rennes, July 15, 1699.

John Bertelot, Lord of Saint-Ernel, since ordained priest, founded two Masses a week, in perpetuity, to be said in the Seminary of Saint-Briec: and gave for this foundation, small annuities specified in his will. This foundation was accepted by the late Father Jolly.

SUPERIORS OF THE HOUSE OF SAINT-BRIEC.

Donatus Cruoly, 1667.

Louis Bréant, 1670.

Yves Gat, 1680.

Gabriel Bessière, 1685.

Robert Damanel, 1689.

Charles Dormont, 1695.

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A. C. de Lauzanne, 1730.

Nicholas Aunel, 1739.

Nicholas Gobreau, 1740.

Yves Jaffris, 1761.

Francis M. Becquet, 1769.

J. James Dubois, 1789.

Peter F. Daujou, 1790.

32. LYONS. 1668.— *Lugdunen.*

August 30, 1668, Rev. Peter Chomel, Priest and, previously, Counsellor of Parliament, in Paris, gave a perpetual annuity of 1000 livres on Philip Andrault, Count of Langeron, subject to stipulation and acceptance of Mr. Claude Chomel, his brother, to begin the establishment of a House of the Congregation of the Mission in the diocese of Lyons, to give Missions there, authorized by the Bishop, leaving to Father Alméras the liberty of placing there whatever number of Priests he judged prop-

er in proportion to the revenue of foundation, which he increased the following year, by 6000 livres as principal. He gave, moreover, 10 000 livres to purchase a house at Lyons, and 1000 livres to furnish it.

The deed of this foundation was drawn up on the day mentioned, and in presence of Mounier and Launay, notaries of the Castle of Paris and accepted by Very Rev. R. Alméras, Superior General of the Congregation of the Mission. The King granted letters-patent for this establishment, recorded in Parliament, March 21, 1669. Mgr. Camillus Neufville, Archbishop of Lyons, and the Aldermen of the city confirmed it in 1668.

The Priests of the Mission engaged in catechizing at St. Michael's, Lyons, united with the establishment of the Congregation of the same city in 1669. The contract of union was drawn up at Lyons, December 23rd of said year, by Jallabert, the royal notary, and accepted by Rev. T. Berthe, Superior of our House at Lyons, who had received power of attorney from very Rev. R. Alméras, Superior General.

SUPERIORS OF THE HOUSE AT LYONS.

Thomas Berthe, 1668.	Claudius Brossi, 1742.
Boniface Dubois, 1671.	Antony Jacquier, 1747.
John Le Hall, 1675.	John Francis Cossart, 1748.
Andrew Ruffé, 1683.	D. Joseph Jeanjean, 1756.
John Blanc, 1692.	Antony Vayssiére, 1757.
Andrew Gallien, 1698.	Joseph Tochon, 1767.
.	James Lecourt, 1771.
Claudius Sibert, 1730.	John Baptist Delmeja, 1780.
Mark Anthony Camus, 1731	John Joseph Collot, 1780.
John Baptist Farjat, 1738.	James Daudet, 1788.

33. NAPLES, *via dei Vergini*. 1668—*Neapolitana*.

Cardinal Innicus Caracciolo, Archbishop of Naples, invited the Missionaries to labor in his diocese. He established them in the city of Naples, and applied, to their maintenance, the property of the Congregation of the thirty-three priests, who under title of the Holy Cross, ministered in the Church of St. Mary of All Saints. It amounted to a capital of 850 livres. Mr. Balsamo, then, a pious lay-

man, afterwards raised to the priesthood, added an annuity of 100 ducats. (425 francs).

October 19, 1669. At the request of Cardinal Caracciolo, the Sovereign Pontiff transferred to the Congregation of the Mission, the Church of St. Mary of the Virgins and the adjoining house situated on Virgins' street, and which had been joined to the Archiepiscopal Seminary, after having belonged to the Religious of the Holy Cross. Cardinal Caracciolo added 1300 crowns to repair and furnish the house which was afterwards rebuilt.

SUPERIORS OF THE HOUSE OF NAPLES.

Cosmas Galilei, 1668.	Vincent Cutica, 1715.
Jerome de Martinis, 1673.
Tiberius Agostini, 1676.	Joseph Lomellini, 1742.
Horrace Bobba, 1679.	Peter Mangiardi, 1753.
Pancratius Gini, 1682.	C. Porcara Bassano, 1757.
Tiberius Agostine, 1683.	Francis Raspi, 1762.
Julius César de Rossi, 1690.	James Lemaistre, 1769.
John Baptist Vacca, 1693.	Carmel de Leo, 1780.
Joseph Seghino, 1694.	Francis Nanni, 1790.
Francis Bonelli, 1704.	Anthony De Fulgure, 1799.

34. NARBONNE 1671—*Narbonen*.

There are two contracts of foundation for the Seminary of Narbonne made by Mgr. Francis Fouquet, Archbishop, Primate of Narbonne.

By the first contract, dated September 10, 1661, he establishes the Priests of the Congregation of the Mission, perpetual Directors of his Seminary. He promises to maintain there six Priests and three Brothers to conduct the Seminary and give Missions in his diocese. He gives 300 livres for each Priest, and 250 livres for each Brother. Said missionaries having declined taking charge of the parish of La Majour connected with said Seminary, he left them owners of the church and of revenue of said parish, on condition that they would employ a portion of the revenues in having the parish attended by three ecclesiastics, whom the Superior could appoint or change. One, to act as vicar, the second, as assistant priest, and the third, might be a simple cleric.

By the second contract, he named eight priests, three for the Seminary, and five for the Missions, which they would give together, in large parishes and form into two bands for smaller Missions. He allows only three Brothers for all. This second contract is dated March 16, 1671. Both were accepted by the Very Rev. R. Almérás, Superior General of the Congregation of the Mission.

March 26, 1714, in presence of Raymond Benezech, notary at Narbonne, Mgr. Charles Legoux de la Berchère, Archbishop and Primate of Narbonne, by an express act, united his Preparatory and his Ecclesiastical Seminary; and, there established a ninth Priest of the Congregation, director of poor clerics of said Preparatory Seminary. Said poor clerics to be lodged in a building separated from that of the other seminarians, and required to attend the college, until it be considered time to place them in the Ecclesiastical Seminary. The priest appointed to take charge of Preparatory Seminary had charge of receiving its revenues and of giving a summary account of them, every year, to the Archbishop.

Very Rev. John Bonnet, Superior General of the said Congregation, ratified and accepted this union, Apr. 9, 1714.

October 16, 1682, in presence of Benezech, notary of Narbonne, Rev. Valentine Isard, of the same place, settled a foundation for two Masses a week, in perpetuity, depositing a sum total of 3000 livres with the Mission Priests of Narbonne, on which they agreed to pay him a life-interest of 150 livres.

SUPERIORS OF THE HOUSE OF NARBONNE.

Toussaint Le Bas, 1671.	Claudius Armand, 1733.
Julian D'Olivet, 1673.	John Baptist Farjat, 1736.
Charles Cornier, 1682.	Anthony Buchouse, 1738.
John Barry, 1689.	John Girard, 1743.
Charles Cornier, 1690.	John Chaume, 1747.
John Barry, 1693.	John Girard, 1755.
Louis Gabriel Masson, 1698.	John Chaume, 1756.
William Doucet, 1699.	Peter Poissat, 1772.
John Couthy, <i>Senior</i> , 1703.	John Baptist Allegret, 1774.
Bartholemew Avignon, 1730.	John Puitourcat, 1786.
Amadeus Gros, 1732.	Joseph Dissac, 1787.